

CFLR Project (Name/Number): Southwestern Crown Collaborative/ CFLR0001

National Forest(s): Flathead, Lolo, Helena-Lewis & Clark National Forests

1. Match and leveraged funds:

a. FY16 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016
CFLN 16 Funds (From FY13 NFLM Funds) Allocated = \$2,050,000 (We overspent by \$108,950)	\$2,158,950
CFLN 15 Funds Allocated = \$323,683	\$323,683

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016(\$)
NFLM (National Forest Landownership Management)	\$585,100
NFRR (National Forest Resource Restoration)	\$617,500
WFHF (Hazardous Fuels Reduction)	\$737,600
TOTAL CFLR/CFLN funding	\$4,422,833

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016(\$)
1. BDBD (Brush Disposal)	\$26,256
2. CMRD (Roads-Capital Improvement / Maintenance)	\$1,190,108
3. CMTL (Trails – Capital Improvement / Maintenance)	\$220,847
4. CWF2 (Co-Operative Work Non-Agreement Based)	\$480,263
5. CWKV (Cooperative Work, KV)	\$3,128
6. NFLM (Subtracted the \$585,100 in Washington Office funds from \$692,022 Shown as match in expenditure reporting)	\$106,922
7. NFMG (National Forest Minerals and Geology Management)	\$292,038
8. NFRR (Subtracted \$617,500 in Washington Office funds from \$5,194,581 shown as match in expenditure reporting)	\$4,578,081
9. RTRT (Reforestation Trust)	\$13,950
10. WFHF (Subtracted \$737,600 in Washington Office funds from \$2,900,596 shown as match in expenditure reporting)	\$2,162,996
TOTAL APPROPRIATED MATCH Expended in Fiscal Year 2016	\$9,074,589

Some funds were entered into the system incorrectly as match under the NFIM and NFRW codes and are not counted here.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016(\$)
Big Blackfoot Chapter Trout Unlimited, Blackfoot Challenge, Bob Marshall Wilderness Foundation, Clearwater Resource Council, Defenders of Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Montana Conservation Corps, Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks, Missoula County, Montana Wilderness Association, National Forest Foundation, National Off-Highway Vehicle Coordinating Council, University of Montana, Swan Valley Connections, US Geological Survey, Montana Natural Heritage, Ponderosa Snow Warriors. Upper Blackfoot Mining Complex (4,226,085 State Contract to Missouri River Contractors, and \$50,000 gravel pit) RICW4013 (NFS oversight personnel, 100% match to be tracked yearly. Used to be BLI RIRI.)	\$216,944 \$4,326,085

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2016(\$)
Individuals or groups of volunteers conducting various work including (but not limited to) trail maintenance and construction, monitoring, planting, and weed management. Participating organizations include Montana Conservation Corps, Bob Marshall Wilderness Association, Montana Wilderness Association, and Backcountry Horsemen.	\$912,730

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY16)	Totals
Total <u>revised non-monetary credit limit</u> for contracts awarded in FY16	\$0

Current stewardship contract projects under litigation.

TOTAL ALL MATCH Expended in Fiscal Year 2016 - \$13,617,618

b. Please provide a narrative or table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2016. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

Category	Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location- Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source (Tribal, Federal, State, Foundation, Other)
Wildland Urban Interface and Non-WUI Fuel Reduction and	Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration	Private	Swan Valley Connections	\$377,596	Federal (Thru DNRC); Landowners; Missoula County

Category	Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location- Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source (Tribal, Federal, State, Foundation, Other)
Forest Restoration Treatments	on Private Lands				
Wildland Urban Interface and Non-WUI Fuel Reduction and Forest Restoration Treatments	Fuels Mitigation and Forest Restoration on Private Lands	Private	Blackfoot Challenge	\$344,737	Federal (Thru DNRC); State/Private Landowners
Invasives & Exotic Treatments	Verbenone & MCH Distribution to Prevent Beetle Infestation	Private	Swan Valley Connections	\$24,915	Private
Invasives & Exotic Treatments	Weed Management Treatments & Outreach	Private	Swan Valley Connections	\$9,935	Private/ Missoula County (50/50)
Invasives & Exotic Treatments	Elk Creek Conservation Area Weed Treatment	SVC - CSKT	Swan Valley Connections	\$1,908	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Invasives & Exotic Treatments	Weed Management Education & Outreach	Private	Blackfoot Challenge	\$2,300	Private
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Meso-carnivore monitoring	BLM (within and adjacent to SW Crown)	BLM	\$21,000	Federal
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Wetland Restoration on Private Lands, Outreach & Monitoring	Private	Swan Valley Connections	\$5,278	USFWS; Private/State; Missoula County; Landowner; SVC
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Grizzly Bear Conflict Management Measures: electric fence construction;	Private	Swan Valley Connections	\$10,650	Vital Ground Foundation; Defenders of Wildlife; DNRC; USFWS

Category	Treatment/ Activity/ Item	Location- Ownership	Partner	Leveraged Funds	Fund Source (Tribal, Federal, State, Foundation, Other)
	bear resistant garbage container distribution; property consultations				
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Water Stewardship, efficiency and monitoring	State/Private	Blackfoot Challenge	101,044	State/NGO/Federal/Private
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Technician and Carcass removal program	USFS/State/Private	Blackfoot Challenge	68,040	State/NGO/Private
Planning	SEC Staff - CFLRP Related Planning Meetings	USFS	Swan Valley Connections	\$3,300	Private
Total	Total	Total	Total	\$949,703	Total

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project’s progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*. This may also include a brief description of the current fire year (fire activity that occurred in the project area) as a backdrop to your response.

QUESTION	SUMMARY
What Forest/District(s) are you reporting For?	Swan Lake District, Flathead NF; Seeley Lake District, Lolo NF; and Lincoln District, Helena-Lewis & Clark NF
Do you have a story to share about how hazardous fuels treatments completed in prior years contributed to improved wildfire management when a fire occurred on the landscape this year?	The Piper Fire from this year was adjacent to the Mission Upland Burn, and while it didn't burn into it, it was located in such a way to provide additional buffering, giving the district an opportunity to better manage naturally ignited fire in the Mission Mountains Wilderness.
How are your activities reducing the threat of severe wildfire, making forests, resources, and communities safer?	By both mechanically treating and implementing prescribed burning within the wildland urban interface, we are reducing surface fuel loading, reducing crown bulk density, and increasing crown heights. This all serves to reduce the

QUESTION	SUMMARY
	probability of intense surface fires, crown fires, and long range spotting in strategic locations.
What mechanical thinning and prescribed burning treatments did you implement this year? Were they in high priority areas?	Flathead NF: Burned a total of 12 polygons for a total of 374 acres and mechanically treated an additional 877 acres for a total of 1,251 acres. Lolo NF: Thinning, hand piling, and burning projects were all located in the WUI and within high priority areas. A large portion of the work completed this summer was line construction in preparation for next year’s burning program. Helena NF: Alice Creek hand pile-non-WUI, Helmville prescribed fire units 6 and 4. Helmville hand pile/slash units 11, 12, and 13. Sucker Creek slash and chip. Poorman roadside, South fork of Poorman roadside, Flesher Pass powerline.
Have you adapted your approaches based on the outcome of prior year implementation to improve effectiveness?	Yes. We are primarily burning the valley bottoms in the spring for better smoke management and cost effectiveness and the upper elevations in the fall.
How many acres of fires were contained by initial attack?	33 acres
How many acres of fires were not contained by initial attack?	49 acres
How many acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape?	43 acres
What were your expenses in wildfire preparedness? (WFPR, BD, KV)	\$1,326,550
What were your expenses in wildfire suppression? (WFSU)	\$1,398,050
Give a summary of BAER within the project landscape, where relevant.	The Sucker Creek fire of FY15 had BAER dollars spent in FY16. These dollars went primarily towards weed infestations and stream crossing improvements.

Expenses in wildfire suppression (WFSU) above does not include expenses incurred when crews were sent to fire events off-forest.

On the Helena National Forest, one wildfire (Black Mountain fire) was particularly expensive due to firefighter safety concerns. Multiple retardant drops were employed as well as mechanical clippers.

3. What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool?

The TREAT model uses volume harvested in a fiscal year, not volume sold. Multiparty socioeconomic monitoring has helped to locally calibrate our TREAT model inputs. A 4-year rolling average from FY12-15 socioeconomic monitoring was used to calculate the contract funding distributions by work type. Actual financial expenditure reports were used for FTE’s, Contract expenditures, and Grants and Agreements. Chelsea McIver, SWCC Partner, determined that the force account and contracts and agreements numbers that stay in

the local area, Counties listed on page 1, is approximately 90%, for the SWCC, based on her research. These changes were made and reflected in the numbers below.

Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here – <http://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/R-CAT/TREATUserGuide10112011.pdf>. Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here – [Treatments for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool](#)

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

2016 Jobs Created/Maintained	(Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	(Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	0	0	\$0	\$0
Forest and watershed restoration component	13	18	\$493,914	\$664,363
Mill processing component	0	0	\$0	\$0
Implementation and monitoring	23	33	\$1,497,364	\$1,835,264
Other Project Activities	2	4	\$114,639	\$174,465
TOTALS:	38	55	\$2,105,917	\$2,674,092

FY 2016 Jobs Created/Maintained (FY16 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

2016 Jobs Created/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	0	1	\$16,936	\$25,166
Forest and watershed restoration component	70	88	\$1,957,570	\$2,716,130
Mill processing component	1	2	\$30,234	\$92,243
Implementation and monitoring	53	73	\$3,187,342	\$3,906,606
Other Project Activities	12	20	\$587,287	\$893,927
TOTALS:	136	184	\$5,779,369	\$7,634,072

4. Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits. How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint?

This year, a survey to gauge local residents’ and communities’ responses to management and decision-making processes was completed and tested by the University of Montana. The survey will be a quantitative mail survey, informed by key-informant interviews conducted in 2012 through the SWCC monitoring program. The intent is to use the results of the survey to adapt our management for improved involvement, communication, and prioritization of restoration treatments, and/or continue with actions that are working well. The survey instrument has been sent in to OMB for approval and we hope to get it in the field early next year. The Monitoring Coordinator has been sharing it with other interested CFLR projects for their potential use.

A partner at the University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research is repeating her analysis of SWCC CFLRP contracts that was completed in 2012. The new results will show how the CFLRP funds were spent both internally and by contractors and partners since 2012. This work will be completed in early 2017.

In addition to 'restoration contractors' benefiting from CFLR work within the SW Crown other local entities help further their organizations goals by working on National Forest System Lands. For example, in FY16 six local organizations partnered with the Forest Service to monitor restoration efforts and several more on implementing restoration projects. This engages the local communities in active management and monitoring of National Forest System Lands in their backyards.

Youth groups were involved in several monitoring projects. Partners worked with schools in three different communities (Seeley Lake, Ovando, and Lincoln) to monitor stream flow and turbidity and forest vegetation. The teachers really appreciate the ability of students to collect data in the field and then enter, analyze, and interpret the data. Several presentations were given within the communities regarding our carnivore monitoring and stream monitoring projects.

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, describe the multiparty monitoring process. What parties (who) are involved in monitoring, and how? What is being monitored? Please briefly share key broad monitoring results and how results received to date are informing subsequent management activities (e.g. adaptive management), if at all. What are the current weaknesses or shortcomings of the monitoring process?

The Monitoring Committee recommended investing \$390,000 of CFLN funding toward ongoing monitoring projects (~10% of FY 2016 CFLR funds). The Forest Service made final decisions on monitoring project funding.

The majority of CFLN funds were allocated through Partnership Agreements to conduct the multiparty monitoring. Partners this year included United States Geological Services, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Swan Valley Connections, Montana Discovery Center, the University of Montana, Wolverine Foundation, Montana Natural Heritage Program, National Forest Genetics Lab, Blackfoot Challenge, Clearwater Resource Council, and three local schools. Some funds are used for Forest Service employees to conduct the monitoring. Partners provide a minimum of 20% matching funds for every project, greatly stretching the value of each CFLN dollar. The Long-term SWCC Monitoring Plan, project summaries and reports, and the Five-Year Monitoring Summary Report are available on the SWCC [website](#).

The following twelve monitoring projects were funded in FY 2016.

1. **GRAIP and PIBO.** The project focuses on roads and sediment to determine if restoration treatments will help meet goals. In FY16, a [publication](#) was completed from this project. Several important conclusions have been drawn from this work and are being used when determining the best locations for CFLR culvert and road improvements:
 - Watersheds with high road densities were more likely to have high levels of fine sediment, but GRAIP results show that not all road segments are equally important.
 - Restoration work to reduce sediment delivery to stream channels can be addressed by focusing on critical points in the road network, especially at or near stream crossings.
 - Increased traffic associated with intensive management can result in increases in erosion and sediment delivery. For some roads, managing road use and road closures could provide important benefits without complete road obliteration.
 - Relatively simple and inexpensive water quality sampling using citizen volunteers may be an effective approach to monitoring watershed conditions.

2. **Citizen Science Stream Monitoring.** Turbidity, flow, and temperatures of local streams were monitored by students and partners in four communities within the landscape. The results are being compiled and used by schools and local organizations for educational purposes and for setting restoration priorities. Turbidity results showed considerable variability within and across watersheds, potentially due to management intensities. Peak flow was markedly earlier and lower and temperatures higher in the past two years than previous years, confirming changes expected under climate change.
3. **Youth Forest Monitoring Program.** Similarly, vegetation plots are being monitored by local school students in three communities. This program has been popular with local science teachers to have students collect, enter, analyze, and interpret real data.
4. **Cutthroat Trout Genetics.** Genetic sampling of westslope cutthroat trout populations was repeated after five years in the Swan Valley to monitor the effectiveness of stream restoration work and the status of hybridization with non-native brook trout. The results are used by a local working group and the Forest Service to set priorities for conservation and restoration of the remaining populations. Genetics results are expected in early 2017.
5. **Social Survey.** In FY16, a mail and online survey tool was tested in the field. Changes were then made to the survey based on the responses and the survey package was finalized for review by OMB. The Monitoring Coordinator worked with social scientists on other CFLR projects to share the tool. We hope to get approval from OMB to get the survey in the field in early 2017.
6. **Local Contract Capture.** The baseline monitoring effort completed in 2012 to summarize how the CFLR funds have been allocated was repeated in 2016. The effort has been expanded slightly to summarize the allocation of funds that remain internally with Forests as well. Results are expected in early 2017.
7. **Integrated Forest Vegetation Plots.** Post-treatment monitoring of 75 vegetation plots was completed on two projects by a team consisting of a Forest Service strike team crew leader and two college students. This model worked well for ensuring data met Forest Service database standards and for giving students valuable field experience. The data has been entered into FSveg and is currently being processed and summarized.
8. **Road Treatment Effectiveness.** In FY16, two re-contoured sites were re-sampled first-year post-treatment. Not surprisingly, little revegetation was observed, though some native and weed seedlings were recorded. Additionally, we were able to view different techniques used on different forests. For example, there was limited woody debris on most of one restored road. These results were discussed with local soil and vegetation staff. Additional pre-treatment sites were also established on both planned recontour sites and temp roads.
9. **Seed Germination.** This project tested the efficacy of seed mixes used in restoration projects including landings, restored roads, and aerial seeding of game ranges. Some short-lived grass species responded well in the first two years. However, few longer-lived species, including most forbs, became established in subsequent third year. This has led to the review of seed mixes and planting guidelines, including studying the use of locally collected and propagated species, with the goal of increasing germination and long-term establishment success.
10. **Howell's Gumweed genetics.** This endemic and sensitive species of Region 1 often occurs in disturbed areas where they tend to be short-lived. Phase 1 of the monitoring implemented this year will determine if populations are genetically distinct or one metapopulation. Some of these populations no longer exist so this phase will also act as a baseline for future monitoring. The second phase will evaluate each population for vigor/viability and threats and develop guidelines for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating potential impacts from proposed CFLR management actions. For example, genetic results will help determine the best course of action for a portion of the Center Horse Landscape Restoration Project that proposes to re-route a portion of a road through a population of Howell's Gumweed. If the genetic results indicated this population is genetically distinct, management

decisions would include a resource conservation measure to extract and replant existing plants and top soil to the abandoned portion of the road and include future monitoring of the success of the transplants and natural recolonization. If the genetic results indicated this population is not genetically distinct, management decisions would not include transplanting but would include a need to monitor the abandoned portion of the road for any natural re-colonization. If the genetic results indicated a hybridization of the two *Grindelia* species, no additional resource protection measures or monitoring would be needed. We are currently waiting on genetics results from Phase 1.

11. **Carnivore Monitoring.** The final year of baseline winter track surveys, bait stations, and DNA monitoring occurred in FY16. Genetics results confirmed lynx in 18 grid cells, down one from the previous two years. Wolverines were detected in 35 grid cells, which are two more than in any previous year. No fishers were detected, again. Overall, lynx numbers show a slight decline (21 to 18) over the survey period (2013-2016) and wolverines showed a considerable increase (16 to 35). We are waiting on genetics results of number of individuals. Now that the baseline period is over we are working with the Rocky Mountain Research Station on occupancy models and significance of the observed trends. The data is being used in multiple planning documents.
12. **Monitoring Coordinator.** The monitoring coordinator position has evolved into the full collaborative coordinator (i.e. not just monitoring) since the loss of two existing coordinators including the Forest Service CFLRP Liaison. The remaining coordinator, employed through a partnership agreement with the University of Montana, still manages the four multiparty monitoring working groups (i.e., Aquatics, Socioeconomics, Vegetation, and Wildlife). FY16 work included: planning multiple workshops including a well-attended meso-carnivore monitoring workshop; [publication](#) describing a new multi-party vegetation monitoring method; led the collaborative in providing input on multiple restoration projects; and coordinated with Line Officers, Regional, Forest, and District staff.

Monitoring Challenges

- Many scheduled vegetation treatments have been delayed several years by appeals, objections and litigation. Consequently, several of our monitoring projects have been unable to collect post-treatment data and pre-treatment data is no longer current.
- Very high rates of employee turnover within the Forest Service have impacted the consistency and efficiency of our monitoring program.

6. FY 2016 accomplishments.

To indicate the Performance Measures that correlate directly to a specific SWCC Goal we have added a **{number in parenthesis}** behind the performance measure description, for example **(3)**. This number corresponds to the SWCC 10-year goals as listed in Question 7. Some SWCC Goals are not directly tracked in a Forest Service Database and are tracked separately. Those accomplishments are not shown here, but are shown in Question 7. Some accomplishments in this table were not specifically identified with a target in the SWCC 10-strategy. These accomplishments do not have a number listed after the Performance Measure.

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$) Estimate
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST (3)	Acres	1,500.8	\$825,440
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	299	\$14,950
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants	Acre	1,267.6	\$164,788

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$ Estimate)
INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC (4)			
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	874	Various
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced. HBT-ENH-LAK (4 & 6)	Acres	3,273.6	\$561,422
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM (8)	Miles	30.4	\$570,608
Bridge Disposal BRDG-DSPSL (12)	Each	1	\$236,807
Bridge Replacement BRDG-NEW-ML3-5 (12)	Each	1	\$310,600
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced. HBT-ENH-TERR (7)	Acres	1,706	\$341,200
Lake Habitat Restoration HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	3,273.6	\$561,422
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN (10)	Miles	11.4	\$136,800
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance. RD-PC-MAINT (10)	Miles	4.39	\$52,680
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	18.08	\$144,640
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage. STRM-CROS-MTG-STD (12)	Number	4	\$40,000
Miles of system trail maintained to standard. TL-MAINT-STD (13)	Miles	448.65	\$112,162
Miles of system trail improved to standard. TL-IMP-STD (13)	Miles	19.04	\$380,800
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard. LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	1	\$14,000
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales. TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC (1 & 2)	Acres	67	\$16,750
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD (18)	CCF	12,213.23	\$3,053,307
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	2,629	\$394,350
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire. FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (2)	Acre	399	\$59,850

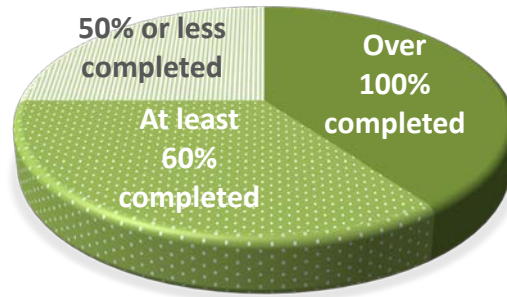
Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost (\$ Estimate)
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire. FP-FUELS-WUI (1)	Acres	2,136	\$320,400

7. **FY 2016 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress not already described elsewhere in this report.

SWCC Goal	SWCC Goal Description	SWCC Target	Accomplished 2010-2016	% SWCC TARGET
1	WUI treated	27,000	16,563	61%
2	Restoration outside of WUI	46,000	9,280	20%
3	Re-vegetation & Reforestation	5,000	13,016	260%
4	Invasive and Exotics	81,600	50828	62%
5	Fish barriers installed	3	2	67%
6	Lake acres restored	3,000	21284	709%
7	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	40,000	31,958	80%
8	Miles of stream restored	133	160	120%
9	Wildlife Security acres	9,500	15,912	167%
10	Road BMP work and maintenance	650	257.5	40%
11	Road storage or decommissioned	400	106	27%
12	Stream Crossings improved <i>SWCC agreed to use trail and road crossings. Trail crossings are not tracked in database and are added after.</i>	149	55	37%
13	Trail improvement	280	2,446	874%
14	Trailhead improvement	6	4	67%
15	Campsites rehabilitated	33	48	145%
16	Placer mine reclamation	40	26	65%
17	Trail decommissioned	50	5	11%
18	Commercial wood products	200,000 - 320,000 ccf (hundred cubic feet)	121,253	68%
19	Jobs created or maintained annually	180	184	Over 100% for year
19	Labor Income (\$ Million)	9	7.6	84% for year

Goal 19: TREAT Model output.

CUMULATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF 17 10 YEAR CFLR PROGRAM GOALS IN YEAR 6



We have now exceeded our 10-year goal for 8 of our 20 targets (re-vegetation and reforestation; lake acres restored; miles of stream restored; wildlife security acres; trail improvements; campsites rehabilitated, jobs; and income¹). We are at least 60% of the way toward reaching another 5 targets. We are less than 50% of the way toward 6 of our targets (vegetation restoration outside the WUI, road BMP work and maintenance, road storage or decommissioning, stream crossings improved, trail decommissioning, and commercial wood products). However, many units of these goals are included in projects that have been stalled in planning and which we plan to accomplish in the next several years. Projects are delayed because of the time SWCC Forest specialists are investing in objections and litigation, not only for projects within the SW Crown, but elsewhere on their Forests. In particular, the non-WUI acres goal has been delayed by litigation.



We are particularly proud of the watershed restoration that has occurred, including culvert and bridge replacement, road decommissioning and BMPs, and aquatic system protection. For example, the Smith Creek Fish Barrier was installed to prevent non-native brook trout from colonizing Upper Smith Creek. Brook trout were previously blocked by a debris jam (i.e., not a secure barrier), and consequently, Upper Smith Creek has remained home to a 100% genetically pure cutthroat trout population. Given the brook trout dominance just below the debris jam, it is only a matter of time until the debris jam fails and interbreeding occurs. In 2016, this project installed a fish barrier on a legacy road about 150m below the existing natural debris jam, which

¹ Jobs and income is a modeled estimate for just FY16.

was a convenient and cost effective place for a barrier. Following barrier installation, crews manually removed brook trout in the stretch between the barrier and the debris jam. The outcome is conservation of a vulnerable population of 100% pure cutthroat trout from brook trout invasion.

8. Describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Total number of acres treated (treatment footprint)
2016	97,737 acres

WO gPAS = 9,627.21 acres. FACTS Spatial Activity from EDW footprint analysis = 14,105 acres

Please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

All data, map and tables and documentation are on the T drive
 T:\FS\NFS\R01\Project\BSLRP\GIS\Data\FactsActivities folder).

We pulled the FACTS activity for all three districts and then queried out the FY2016 accomplishment polygons funded by CFLRP. There were many duplicate polygons with two activities so this layer was not used. To generate the Facts Activity from EDW footprint analysis acres above we dissolved the duplicated polygons to create a Footprint Acre report following a process used by Pete Robinson in past year reports. The FACTS activity cumulative footprint report is consistent with our past reports and methodology.

Since 2010 the Swan Lake District has been entering all accomplishments, including accomplishments that historically were not required to be reported spatially and SWCC goal accomplishments not reported in standard data bases in the FACTS spatial data base. The other two Districts did not add non-required spatial accomplishments into FACTS. Our footprints each year has been pulled from the FACTS spatial data base. The difference between the WO gPAS acres and the FACTS Spatial Activity from EDW footprint analysis may be explained by this.

9. Describe any reasons that the FY 2016 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan. Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal?

Many of our larger NEPA projects are currently being delayed by objections or litigation, including work that would help us meet our 10-year goals. For example, a ruling on the Glacier Loon project on the Flathead National Forest also stalled the Cold Jim project on the same district. Similarly, pending rulings on lynx habitat management are making it difficult to develop and finish planning on several new projects. We are anticipating a decision on the Blackfoot Travel Plan which will increase our road and trail accomplishments.

The SWCC met multiple times in 2016 to review our goals and accomplishments. The collaborative is proud of the work that has been accomplished to date and is hopeful that the Blackfoot Swan Landscape Restoration Project (BSLRP) will provide many opportunities for accomplishments beyond 2019.

10. Planned FY 2017 Accomplishments

Performance Measure (SWCC Goal #)	Unit of measure	Planned Accomplishment	Amount (\$)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST (3)	Acres	565	\$53,411
Manage invasive and exotics, terrestrial and aquatic (4)	Acres	3,521	\$651,215
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	Various	Various
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK (4 & 6)	Acres	500	\$12,500
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM (8)	Miles	13	\$300,158
Bridge Replacement BRDG-NEW-ML3-5 (12)	Each	1	\$225,000
Acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR (7)	Acres	200	\$40,000
Miles of system roads receiving maintenance (10)	Miles	28.4	\$420,000
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD (12)	Each	19	\$634,521
Miles of system trail improved (13)	Miles	4	\$140,863
Miles of Trail Decommissioned (not tracked in databases) (17)	Miles	10	\$140,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI (2)	Acre	1,024	\$145,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI (1)	Acres	2,963	\$437,963
Mine Reclamation (16)	Acres	12.1	\$120,934
Trailhead Improvements	Each	2	\$140,000
Wildlife Habitat Security	Acres	200	\$10,000
Dispersed Campsites Restored	Each	10	\$140,000

11. Planned FY 2017 accomplishment narrative.

The planned accomplishments are a reflection of both the work that should be shovel ready in FY17 and the work needed to meet our restoration goals.

12. Collaborative membership.

Currently 13 individuals from 8 different entities are voting members of the Collaborative. Members are from the following groups: The Wilderness Society, Swan Valley Connections, University of Montana, Clearwater Resource Council, Blackfoot Challenge, Ecosystem Management Research Institute, Vital Ground, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and individual citizens. The SWCC is in the process of reaching out to new individuals about becoming active members. Many other participants remain informed or involved at some level through our email list. Forest Service staff are not voting members of the collaborative nor do they manage or control the membership or mailing lists of the SWCC.

Many other individuals and organizations are involved with the SWCC monitoring program. Each of the four working groups communicates with over a dozen individuals each – and there is overlap with some individuals engaged in multiple groups. Fifteen different organizations are involved with the Monitoring Committee and its working groups.

13. Did your project try any new approaches to increasing partner match funding in FY2016 (both in-kind contributions and through agreements)?

No new approaches were tried, though we have maintained partnership agreements with over 20 different organizations.

14. Media recap. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available.

The SWCC received the 2016 Forest Service Chiefs Award. An Outstanding attribute to the to the exceptional restoration work accomplished with support, funding and hard work by our Partners. Thank you.

As mentioned above, two peer-reviewed scientific journal articles were published this year directly from our monitoring work. One was based on our Aquatic Working Group's [monitoring of road sediment into streams](#) and the other was a [new method for citizen science forest monitoring](#). Many other monitoring reports are available at [Southwestern Crown Monitoring System](#). The SWCC Wildlife Working Group hosted a very successful two-day regional workshop on meso-carnivore monitoring in December which garnered some [press](#). In addition, our forest monitoring work with local school children led to a student-penned [article](#) in a local paper. The same issue has another article titled "[Culvert Replacements Small Part in Larger Restoration Goals](#)". In March, the same local paper contained an article about [SWCC weed treatments](#).

Signatures:

Recommended by: /s/ Cory Davis
Cory Davis, SWCC Coordinator, University of Montana

/s/ Sandrah P. Mack
Sandrah P. Mack, SWCC Liaison Officer, USFS

Approved by: /s/ Chip Weber
Chip Weber, Flathead National Forest Supervisor

Approved by: /s/ Timothy Garcia
Timothy Garcia, Lolo National Forest Supervisor

Approved by: /s/ Bill Avey
Bill Avey, Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest Supervisor

Reviewed by /s/ Jim Burchfield
Jim Burchfield, SWCC Co-Chair

Reviewed by /s/ Gary Burnett
Gary Burnett, SWCC Co-Chair, Blackfoot Challenge Exec. Director